

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT

For effective date and applicability of amendment by Pub. L. 103-355, see section 10001 of Pub. L. 103-355, set out as a note under section 251 of this title.

**§ 23. Orders or contracts for material placed with Government-owned establishments deemed obligations**

All orders or contracts for work or material or for the manufacture of material pertaining to approved projects heretofore or hereafter placed with Government-owned establishments shall be considered as obligations in the same manner as provided for similar orders or contracts placed with commercial manufacturers or private contractors, and the appropriations shall remain available for the payment of the obligations so created as in the case of contracts or orders with commercial manufacturers or private contractors.

(June 5, 1920, ch. 240, 41 Stat. 975; July 1, 1922, ch. 259, 42 Stat. 812; June 2, 1937, ch. 293, 50 Stat. 245.)

## CODIFICATION

Section is a composite of acts June 5, 1920, ch. 240, and July 1, 1922, ch. 259. The words “for work or material” after “All orders or contracts”, “or contracts” after “similar orders”, and “or private contractors” after “commercial manufacturers” in two places are based on act July 1, 1922.

## AMENDMENTS

1937—Act June 2, 1937, continued this section in effect.

**§ 24. Contracts for transportation of moneys, bullion, coin, and securities**

Whenever it is practicable contracts for the transportation of moneys, bullion, coin, notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, and paper shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder therefor, after notice to all parties having means of transportation.

(July 7, 1884, ch. 332, 23 Stat. 204.)

## CODIFICATION

Section is from Sundry Civil Appropriation Act July 7, 1884, fiscal year 1885.

**§ 24a. Omitted**

## CODIFICATION

Section, acts June 16, 1933, ch. 101, § 5, 48 Stat. 305; Apr. 24, 1935, ch. 78, 49 Stat. 161; Aug. 29, 1935, ch. 816, 49 Stat. 991, provided for cancellation on or before March 31, 1936, of contracts for transportation entered into prior to June 16, 1933.

**§ 25. Repealed. Feb. 19, 1948, ch. 65, § 11(a), 62 Stat. 25**

Section, R.S. § 3729, related to contracts for bunting. See section 2301 et seq. of Title 10, Armed Forces.

**§ 26. Repealed. June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title VI, § 602(a)(26), formerly title V, § 502(a)(26), 63 Stat. 401; renumbered Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 6(a), (b), 64 Stat. 583**

Section, acts Mar. 4, 1915, ch. 147, § 5, 38 Stat. 1161; May 29, 1928, ch. 901, § 1(5), 45 Stat. 986, related to exchange of typewriters and adding machines in part payment for new machines.

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective July 1, 1949, see section 605 of act June 30, 1949.

**§ 27. Repealed. Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 654, § 1(109), 65 Stat. 705**

Section, act June 5, 1920, ch. 235, § 7, 41 Stat. 947, related to disposition of typewriting machines by Government departments and establishments.

**§§ 28 to 34. Omitted**

## CODIFICATION

Section 28, act June 16, 1934, ch. 553, § 1, 48 Stat. 974, related to adjustment and settlement of claims by persons who entered into contracts with the United States prior to Aug. 10, 1933 and claim loss due to compliance with codes of fair competition.

Section 29, act June 16, 1934, ch. 553, § 2, 48 Stat. 975, related to amount allowed for settlement.

Section 30, act June 16, 1934, ch. 553, § 3, 48 Stat. 975, related to limitation on the amount of profits.

Section 31, act June 16, 1934, ch. 553, § 4, 48 Stat. 975, related to time for presentment of claims.

Section 32, act June 16, 1934, ch. 553, § 5, 48 Stat. 975, authorized appropriations for settlement of claims.

Section 33, act June 16, 1934, ch. 553, § 6, 48 Stat. 975, related to procedure for settlement of claims and reservation of right to prosecute for fraud and criminal conduct.

Section 34, act Aug. 29, 1935, ch. 815, 49 Stat. 990, provided that bids made subject to codes of fair competition prior to Aug. 29, 1935 should not be rejected where bidder agreed to be subject to Acts of Congress requiring observance of minimum wages, maximum hours, or limitations as to age of employees in performance of contracts, with Federal agencies.

**§ 35. Contracts for materials, etc., exceeding \$10,000; representations and stipulations**

In any contract made and entered into by any executive department, independent establishment, or other agency or instrumentality of the United States, or by the District of Columbia, or by any corporation all the stock of which is beneficially owned by the United States (all the foregoing being hereinafter designated as agencies of the United States), for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles, and equipment in any amount exceeding \$10,000, there shall be included the following representations and stipulations:

(a) That all persons employed by the contractor in the manufacture or furnishing of the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment used in the performance of the contract will be paid, without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account, not less than the minimum wages as determined by the Secretary of Labor to be the prevailing minimum wages for persons employed on similar work or in the particular or similar industries or groups of industries currently operating in the locality in which the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment are to be manufactured or furnished under said contract;

(b) That no person employed by the contractor in the manufacture or furnishing of the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment used in the performance of the contract shall be permitted to work in excess of forty hours in any one week: *Provided*, That the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any employer who shall have entered into an agreement with his

employees pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (1) or (2) of subsection (b) of section 207 of title 29;

(c) That no male person under sixteen years of age and no female person under eighteen years of age and no convict labor will be employed by the contractor in the manufacture or production or furnishing of any of the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment included in such contract, except that this section, or any other law or Executive order containing similar prohibitions against purchase of goods by the Federal Government, shall not apply to convict labor which satisfies the conditions of section 1761(c) of title 18; and

(d) That no part of such contract will be performed nor will any of the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment to be manufactured or furnished under said contract be manufactured or fabricated in any plants, factories, buildings, or surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of employees engaged in the performance of said contract. Compliance with the safety, sanitary, and factory inspection laws of the State in which the work or part thereof is to be performed shall be prima-facie evidence of compliance with this subsection.

(June 30, 1936, ch. 881, § 1, 49 Stat. 2036; May 13, 1942, ch. 306, 56 Stat. 277; Pub. L. 90-351, title I, § 819(b), formerly § 827(b), as added Pub. L. 96-157, § 2, Dec. 27, 1979, 93 Stat. 1215; renumbered Pub. L. 98-473, title II, § 609B(f), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2093; Pub. L. 99-145, title XII, § 1241(b), Nov. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 734; Pub. L. 103-355, title VII, § 7201(1), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3378.)

#### AMENDMENTS

1994—Subsecs. (a) to (e). Pub. L. 103-355 redesignated subsecs. (b) to (e) as (a) to (d), respectively, and struck out former subsec. (a) which read as follows: “That the contractor is the manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment to be manufactured or used in the performance of the contract;”.

1985—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 99-145 struck out “eight hours in any one day or in excess of” before “forty hours”.

1979—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 90-351, § 827(b), as added by Pub. L. 96-157, inserted provisions relating to convict labor which satisfies the conditions of section 1761(c) of title 18.

1942—Subsec. (c). Act May 13, 1942, inserted proviso.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT

For effective date and applicability of amendment by Pub. L. 103-355, see section 10001 of Pub. L. 103-355, set out as a note under section 251 of this title.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1985 AMENDMENT

Section 1241(c) of Pub. L. 99-145 provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section and section 328 of former Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works] shall take effect on January 1, 1986.”

#### SHORT TITLE

Section 14, formerly section 12, of act June 30, 1936, as added by Pub. L. 103-355, title X, § 10005(f)(5), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3409, and renumbered by Pub. L. 104-106, div. D, title XLIII, § 4321(f)(1)(B), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 675, provided that: “This Act [enacting this section and sections 36 to 45 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Walsh-Healey Act’.”

#### EXEMPTIONS TO FEDERAL RESTRICTIONS ON MARKETABILITY OF PRISON MADE GOODS

Provisions of this section creating exemptions to Federal regulations on marketability of prison made goods are not applicable unless representatives of local union central bodies or similar labor union organizations have been consulted prior to the initiation of any project qualifying of any exemption created by this section and such paid inmate employment will not result in the displacement of employed workers, or be applied in skills, crafts, or trades in which there is a surplus of available gainful labor in the locality, or impair existing contracts for services, see section 819(c) of Pub. L. 90-351, set out as a note under section 1761 of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure.

#### EXCEPTIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

7 F.R. 9399 (amending Exemption Order Apr. 21, 1942, 7 F.R. 3003), which exempted female persons under 18 years of age from the provisions of subsec. (d) of this section, was superseded by 10 F.R. 10438.

#### CONTRACTING AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL DEFENSE FUNCTIONS

Provisions of sections 35 to 45 of this title as applicable to Government agencies exercising certain contracting authority in connection with national-defense functions, see section 13 of Ex. Ord. No. 10789, set out as a note under section 1431 of Title 50, War and National Defense.

#### EX. ORD. NO. 13126. PROHIBITION OF ACQUISITION OF PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY FORCED OR INDENTURED CHILD LABOR

Ex. Ord. No. 13126, June 12, 1999, 64 F.R. 32383, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to continue the executive branch's commitment to fighting abusive child labor practices, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION. 1. *Policy.* It shall be the policy of the United States Government, consistent with the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1307, the Fair Labor Standards Act [of 1938], 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.*, and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act [Walsh-Healey Act], 41 U.S.C. 35 *et seq.*, that executive agencies shall take appropriate actions to enforce the laws prohibiting the manufacture or importation of goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by forced or indentured child labor.

SEC. 2. *Publication of List.* Within 120 days after the date of this order, the Department of Labor, in consultation and cooperation with the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State, shall publish in the Federal Register a list of products, identified by their country of origin, that those Departments have a reasonable basis to believe might have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor. The Department of Labor may conduct hearings to assist in the identification of those products.

SEC. 3. *Procurement Regulations.* Within 120 days after the date of this order, the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council shall issue proposed rules to implement the following:

(a) *Required Solicitation Provisions.* Each solicitation of offers for a contract for the procurement of a product included on the list published under section 2 of this order shall include the following provisions:

(1) A provision that requires the contractor to certify to the contracting officer that the contractor or, in the case of an incorporated contractor, a responsible official of the contractor has made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture any product furnished under the contract and that, on the basis of those efforts, the contractor is unaware of any such use of child labor; and

(2) A provision that obligates the contractor to cooperate fully in providing reasonable access to the con-

tractor's records, documents, persons, or premises if reasonably requested by authorized officials of the contracting agency, the Department of the Treasury, or the Department of Justice, for the purpose of determining whether forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture any product furnished under the contract.

(b) *Investigations.* Whenever a contracting officer of an executive agency has reason to believe that forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture a product furnished pursuant to a contract subject to the requirements of subsection 3(a) of this order, the head of the executive agency shall refer the matter for investigation to the Inspector General of the executive agency and, as the head of the executive agency or the Inspector General determines appropriate, to the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c) *Remedies.*

(1) The head of an executive agency may impose remedies as provided in this subsection in the case of a contractor under a contract of the executive agency if the head of the executive agency finds that the contractor:

(i) Has furnished under the contract products that have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor or uses forced or indentured child labor in the mining, production, or manufacturing operations of the contractor;

(ii) Has submitted a false certification under subsection 3(a)(1) of this order; or

(iii) Has failed to cooperate in accordance with the obligation imposed pursuant to subsection 3(a)(2) of this order.

(2) The head of an executive agency, in his or her sole discretion, may terminate a contract on the basis of any finding described in subsection 3(c)(1) of this order for any contract entered into after the date the regulation called for in section 3 of this order is published in final.

(3) The head of an executive agency may debar or suspend a contractor from eligibility for Federal contracts on the basis of a finding that the contractor has engaged in an act described in subsection 3(c)(1) of this order. The provision for debarment may not exceed 3 years.

(4) The Administrator of General Services shall include on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs (maintained by the Administrator as described in the Federal Acquisition Regulation) each party that is debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment or suspension, or declared ineligible by the head of an agency on the basis that the person has engaged in an act described in subsection 3(c)(1) of this order.

(5) This section shall not be construed to limit the use of other remedies available to the head of an executive agency or any other official of the Federal Government on the basis of a finding described in subsection 3(c)(1) of this order.

SEC. 4. *Report.* Within 2 years after implementation of any final rule under this order, the Administrator of General Services, with the assistance of other executive agencies, shall submit to the Office of Management and Budget a report on the actions taken pursuant to this order.

SEC. 5. *Scope.* (a) Any proposed rules issued pursuant to section 3 of this order shall apply only to acquisitions for a total amount in excess of the micro-purchase threshold as defined in section 32(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428(f)).

(b) This order does not apply to a contract that is for the procurement of any product, or any article, material, or supply contained in a product that is mined, produced, or manufactured in any foreign country if:

(1) the foreign country is a party to the Agreement on Government Procurement annexed to the WTO Agreement or a party to the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA"); and

(2) the contract is of a value that is equal to or greater than the United States threshold specified in

the Agreement on Government Procurement annexed to the WTO Agreement or NAFTA, whichever is applicable.

SEC. 6. *Definitions.* (a) "Executive agency" and "agency" have the meaning given to "executive agency" in section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1)).

(b) "WTO Agreement" means the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, entered into on April 15, 1994.

(c) "Forced or indentured child labor" means all work or service (1) exacted from any person under the age of 18 under the menace of any penalty for its non-performance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily; or (2) performed by any person under the age of 18 pursuant to a contract the enforcement of which can be accomplished by process or penalties.

SEC. 7. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and does not create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

### **§ 36. Liability for contract breach; cancellation; completion by Government agency; employee's wages**

Any breach or violation of any of the representations and stipulations in any contract for the purposes set forth in section 35 of this title shall render the party responsible therefor liable to the United States of America for liquidated damages, in addition to damages for any other breach of such contract, the sum of \$10 per day for each male person under sixteen years of age or each female person under eighteen years of age, or each convict laborer knowingly employed in the performance of such contract, and a sum equal to the amount of any deductions, rebates, refunds, or underpayment of wages due to any employee engaged in the performance of such contract; and, in addition, the agency of the United States entering into such contract shall have the right to cancel same and to make open-market purchases or enter into other contracts for the completion of the original contract, charging any additional cost to the original contractor. Any sums of money due to the United States of America by reason of any violation of any of the representations and stipulations of said contract set forth in section 35 of this title may be withheld from any amounts due on any such contracts or may be recovered in suits brought in the name of the United States of America by the Attorney General thereof. All sums withheld or recovered as deductions, rebates, refunds, or underpayments of wages shall be held in a special deposit account and shall be paid, on order of the Secretary of Labor, directly to the employees who have been paid less than minimum rates of pay as set forth in such contracts and on whose account such sums were withheld or recovered: *Provided*, That no claims by employees for such payments shall be entertained unless made within one year from the date of actual notice to the contractor of the withholding or recovery of such sums by the United States of America.

(June 30, 1936, ch. 881, § 2, 49 Stat. 2037.)